

Mexican Women in the Revolution.
Youthful member of Carranza's educational commission to the United States tells in next Sunday's SUN what they are doing to keep the lamp of learning alight.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.
Showers to-day; partly cloudy to-morrow, probably preceded by showers.
Highest temperature yesterday, 78; lowest, 64.
Detailed weather, mail and marine reports on page 15.

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WILSON REPLY TO GERARD ON WASHINGTON

Secretary Will Forward Decision on Parley Plan To-day.

WASHINGTON THINKS U. S. ATTITUDE IS FIRM

No Discussion of Submarine Issue Till German Answers Note.

WINSTON, Vt., July 7.—President Wilson has responded to Germany's educational commission to the United States in a formal and confidential exchange of views regarding Germany's submarine warfare. This was learned to-night from a source close to the President.

Instructions tentatively outlining this Government's attitude upon the suggestions made to Ambassador Gerard were understood to have been sent to-night by the President to Secretary of State Lansing for transmission to Ambassador Gerard. Details of the views given to Ambassador Gerard were, of course, withheld.

The President declined to make any comment. Personal confirmation from him could not be secured, but from other and usually most reliable sources it was learned that word had gone to the American Ambassador. Whether this was a final decision or merely consent to continuance of the informal and secret exchanges of views was another phase upon which official confirmation could not be secured.

It was also reported that President Wilson had authorized further information from Mr. Gerard.

Several hours were spent to-day by the President studying the German situation, together with a lengthy expression of legal and technical matters from Secretary Lansing. The communications on the submarine warfare between Washington and Berlin are understood to have been chiefly by mail. The President's instructions, therefore, should reach Washington to-morrow and then be forwarded to Berlin.

U. S. STAND UNCHANGED.

Awaits Reply to Note Before Engaging in Discussion.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Until Germany has declared itself on the principles of the proposed armistice, the United States Government will not engage in any informal discussion at Berlin on details of proposed armistice.

The President's advisers who are in Washington are understood to have been sent to-day by the President to express an opinion on the statement of the German position and tentative proposals transmitted from Berlin this week by Ambassador Gerard. It is expected that the President will inform Mr. Gerard that the Government must wait until the German official reply is received before considering practical suggestions in regard to the submarine issue.

It was learned to-night that no reply has yet been sent to Ambassador Gerard. The President, according to advice from Mr. Lansing, has made up his mind and has communicated with Secretary Lansing, who is expected to pass the word on to Ambassador Gerard to-morrow.

As understood here, the President stands firmly by his previous position on the submarine issue. He has told that this Government does not feel that it should discuss details of the submarine issue until Germany has declared itself on the principles involved—has said whether or not she intends to abide by the principles of international law.

In quarters where the precise nature of Ambassador Gerard's communication is known, it was suggested to-day that possibly it would not be necessary to inform the Ambassador to say anything to the Foreign Office. It was learned that the German Foreign Office did not specifically ask the Ambassador to obtain the views of his Government on the proposals outlined to him and that it was upon his own initiative that the Ambassador asked for instructions. Consequently, it was considered that the United States Government might say nothing, but await the German note.

Authorities here were much interested in unofficial reports from Berlin last week to the effect that the note would be handed to Ambassador Gerard on Saturday.

Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, returned to Washington to-day and called on Secretary Lansing. His trip to Washington after an absence of more than two weeks was for the purpose of renewing his close touch with the situation here.

The attitude of the Ambassador since the submarine issue first arose has been in sharp contrast to that of Germany's Ambassador here. The Ambassador has left no stone unturned to smooth the path of the correspondence between the two Governments on the submarine issue.

The theory was put forward here to-day that the German Government might not have had any intention of closing the United States in a preliminary informal discussion by giving Ambassador Gerard in advance an outline of the German position. It is suggested that the outline was intended merely as evidence that the German Government was hard at work trying to prepare an answer to the American note of June 9.

As a matter of fact the situation with regard to the submarine issue has not changed in the slightest degree by developments of the last few days. The proposals transmitted through Ambassador Gerard are practically what have been looked for in Washington for several weeks.

The important fact which seems to have been overlooked is that the United States has no intention of closing the German Government's door to any further negotiations and that with both countries showing a friendly spirit and with Germany ready to make concessions the issue will probably continue in the real diplomatic discussion.

Here Is the Full Text of Anti-U. S. Trade That Germany Tried to Hide

"Sun" Presents Translation of Count Reventlow's Bitter Attack on President Wilson's First Note—His Newspaper Later Suppressed.

LUSITANIA PROTEST CALLED WAR THREAT

THE SUN received yesterday from a private source the first and probably the only copy of the *Deutsche Tageszeitung* of May 8 to reach this country. In this issue Count Ernst von Reventlow, its military expert, gives vent to a vitriolic attack upon the Government and the people of the United States with regard to President Wilson's first Lusitania note. Only brief excerpts from Count Reventlow's article were cabled to this country at the time.

The *Tageszeitung* has been suspended since by the German Government because of its continued hostile attitude toward the United States. The Berlin authorities have been painstakingly careful not to let copies of this and certain other papers go beyond the German border lines, because they feared that a wrong impression of the German sentiment might be created in neutral countries. The *SUN* is able to-day to present the following translation in full of Count Reventlow's article. The lines in bold face were printed in that type in the original.

Count Reventlow's Complaint.
"We are singularly impressed by the fact that the French Agency Havas finds itself in a position to publish the text of the American note which only three days ago was handed to Berlin and the publication of which in Germany did not occur until today."

"As to the main points of the note there can be no doubt whatever; namely, as to the fact that the Government of the United States issues the brusque demand to the Government of the German Empire to discontinue the submarine warfare against British commerce."

"The fact is emphasized that the objection to their present method of attack against the trade of their enemies lies in the practical impossibility of employing submarines in the destruction of commerce without disregarding the rules of fairness, justice and humanity which all modern opinion regards as imperative. Manifestly submarines cannot be used against merchant ships, as the last few weeks have shown, without an inevitable violation of many sacred principles of justice and humanity."

"The Government of the United States waxes aside with perfect disregard the German war zone declaration given on February 4 and explicitly repeated in the German note of June 16. The warnings of our Embassy in the American press are reprimandingly disapproved as 'surprising irregularities,' and the German note makes it clear in the tone of a very dissatisfied superior, that the German Government would vainly search for excuses or ameliorating circumstances for a minimization of its responsibility."

"The Government of the United States takes the liberty to presuppose this excuse for the German Government; the submarine commanders had acted against the orders of their superiors!"

A Thinly Veiled Threat.
"The American Government emphasizes this. That the German Government does not believe that the satisfaction and the good will of Washington could be regained by regrets or apologies or reparations; nor need the German Government think that the Government of the United States would fall to resort to action in order to safeguard the interests."

"It is simply a thinly veiled threat of war!"

"On the other hand, the American Government demands from Germany a 'measure' which would wipe out the bad impressions and again justify the attitude of the German Government with regard to the sacred rights of the seas."

Reports have stated that the German Government planned to open off the Canadian coast, but it is taken for granted here that, if German submarines do cross the Atlantic, they will operate principally on the route from New York and other American ports. With the exception of some vessels carrying troops from Canada to France and England, most of the sailings in which the Germans are mostly interested are from American ports.

It is admitted that the United States could not remain complacent with submarines operating off the shores of this country. Exception was taken even to the British cruiser patrol lying too near to New York and other north Atlantic ports. The British patrol contained no menace to life or property, but the German submarines have shown how deadly the German submarine operations may be.

It is not doubted that the United States would object to the extension of the war zone to this side of the Atlantic. It regards the German war zone as wholly illegal to begin with.

FEAR HUNDREDS DEAD IN STORM IN CINCINNATI

Buildings Wrecked, Steamers Sunk and Widespread Damage to Property.

DAYTON AND OTHER TOWNS ALSO SUFFER

CINCINNATI, via Cleveland, July 8 (Thursday), 2:30 A. M.—Twelve persons are known to be dead, fifty buildings were destroyed and hundreds of persons are missing as the result of a tornado which swept the city late last night.

Latest reports on the extent of the damage here show so many persons missing that an estimate of the dead is impossible. It is feared, however, that hundreds have lost their lives.

The steamboat Island Queen, plying to Coney Island, a nearby picnic resort, has not been reported and fears are felt for the safety of those on board.

Word has been received that the steamer Convoy was sunk and her crew of thirteen men drowned.

It is also reported that the steamer Bolton was sunk and all on board rescued except the captain, who was drowned. Six persons are believed to be dead in debris at Elkhart and Custer streets. Eight persons are missing in the highest degree, now the American Government demands that the German Empire shall discontinue the submarine warfare because the Lusitania was destroyed.

"Incidentally, the steamer daylight mentioned in the note was not destroyed by a submarine, but by a mine."

"With this part of the note, too, it is conspicuous that the note breathes all the British conceptions and untrue statements. How can the American Government maintain, for instance, that the Lusitania was a harmless merchant vessel?"

"As for the rest, we confine ourselves to-day to this statement of facts: The submarine warfare of the German Empire against British commerce is neither a ploy nor a shy attempt with the mental clause that if the United States should resist it it would quickly cease."

"Our submarine warfare is a means to which Great Britain has forced us by her closing of the North Sea to the violation of international law, by her total disregard of all international conventions, by her war of starvation against the German people."

"The German submarine war was not an improvised thing. We waited long before we started it. Since the eighteenth day of February it has been carried on and it will be continued—and not as a bluff, but to achieve further successes and as many successes as possible."

All Consequences Considered.
"The American demand, yes, the fact that such a demand was at all made, does not manifest a high estimate of the firmness, the dignity and the consciousness of responsibility of the German Empire."

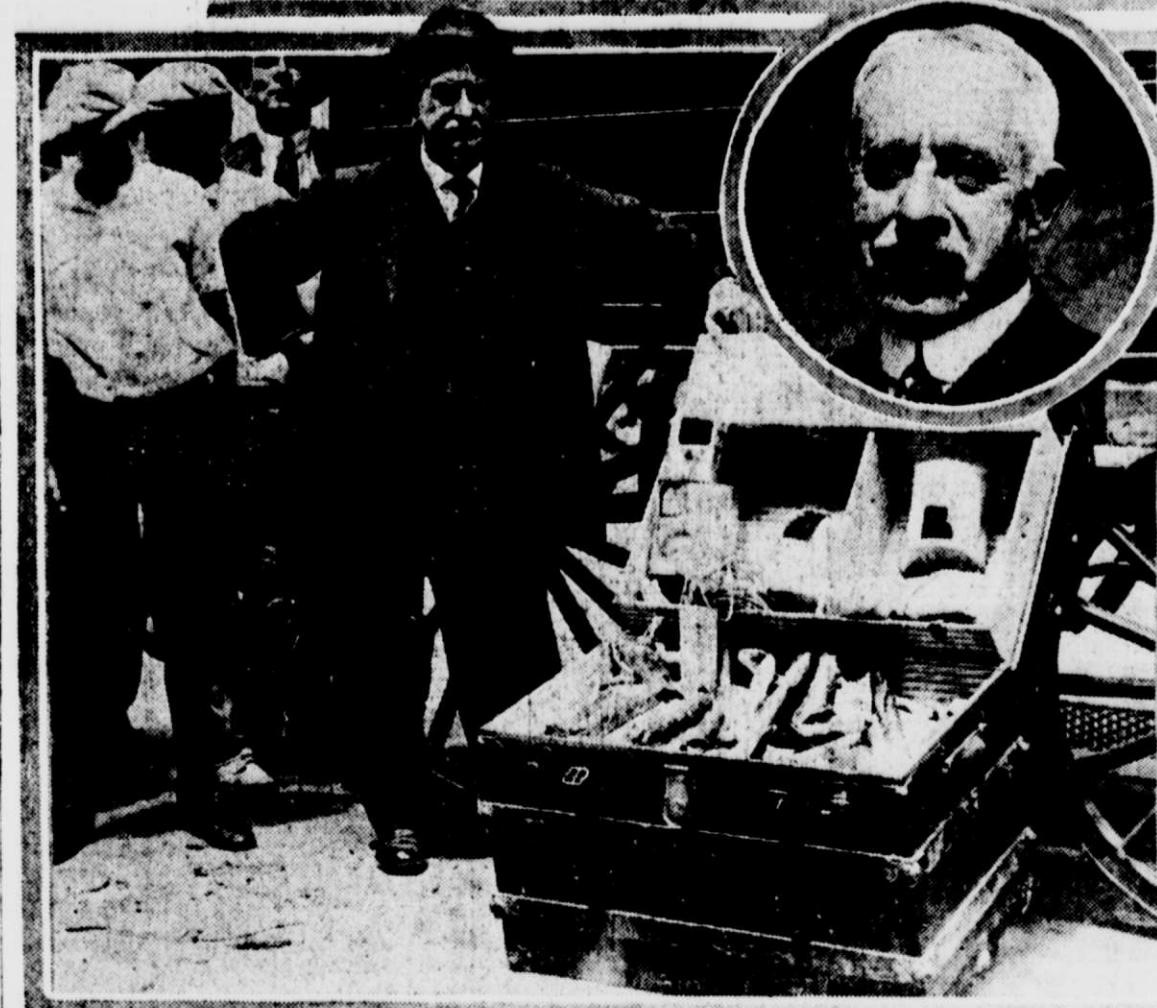
"A Government that once has made such a decision will not be moved by any power on earth to cancel it, the less so inasmuch as right is on its side and the entire German people stands as a unit behind it. When it made the decision it knew what it was doing and had considered all possible consequences."

"The fury in England shows better than anything else that the submarine warfare is successful and that it hits John Bull's vulnerable spot. And that is what counts."

"As has been said so many times in these columns, the United States does not know what a great nation's battle for existence means. If they cannot comprehend it we cannot help them."

"The German Empire will and must go its way, and leaves it to the United States to choose other ocean routes than the North Sea, if American citizens have the desire to visit Europe in these times and to observe how the American war material is being sent to the prolongation of this bloody war."

HOLT FULLY IDENTIFIED AS MUENTER; LINERS SEARCHED AT SEA FOR BOMBS TOLD OF IN LETTER TO HIS WIFE



OWEN EAGAN, inspector of combustibles, and Frank Holt's trunk, filled with dynamite, which was found on the fifth floor of a garage and livery stable at 342 West Thirty-eighth street. More

than 125 pounds of explosives were seized by the police. In the inset, Jeremiah Ryan, the prison deputy who was guarding Holt when he escaped from his cell and killed himself.

NIAGARA GORGE CAR WRECKED; 12 KILLED

Trolley Derailed With Toronto Sunday School Pupils on Board.

FIFTY OTHERS INJURED

BUFFALO, July 7.—Twelve persons were killed and fifty injured in the derailment this evening of a trolley car near the foot of the Niagara Gorge, Queenston, Ontario. The car carried members of a Toronto, Ontario, Sunday school returning from a picnic at Niagara Falls.

The car of the International Railway Line scenic railway was descending the last of the steep curves which wind around Queenston Mountain, where Brock, the British general, fell in the war of 1812 at the Battle of Queenston Heights.

According to statements of some of the injured at the general hospital in Niagara Falls, Ontario, John Boyd of Niagara Falls, Ontario, the motorman, was driving at top speed, as the car was late and was making up time to catch a boat, when the accident happened. It was about 7 o'clock.

Three curves come in rapid succession on the way down the heights. Two of the injured at the general hospital in Niagara Falls, Ontario, John Boyd of Niagara Falls, Ontario, the motorman, was driving at top speed, as the car was late and was making up time to catch a boat, when the accident happened. It was about 7 o'clock.

The cries of the injured brought Queenston residents to the scene and the work of rescue was begun. Hurry calls were sent for physicians and ambulances.

Some of the passengers were buried in the debris and it was necessary in some cases to amputate an arm or a leg in order to liberate the victims.

Eight of the injured were taken to the hospital and sent to Toronto, with fifty of the injured. The injured were treated on the spot by Dr. John McCreary, Dr. H. McCreary and two military doctors. The boat was delayed more than an hour in leaving, departing about 8:40 o'clock.

At 3 o'clock this morning officials at the Niagara Falls, Ontario, hospital two victims died.

GUNS FOR U. S. SUBMARINES.

New Arm to Be Installed as Fast as They Can Be Supplied.
WASHINGTON, July 7.—The Navy Department is satisfied that in the new 3-inch gun developed by naval ordnance experts the United States will have a submarine armament as good as anything abroad, if not better.

The first of the new guns will be placed on the M-1 within ten days, and further installations will follow as rapidly as guns can be made ready. These guns are of the disappearing type and drop below the deck of the submarine for reloading and reappear again in what is said to be remarkably short time. The gun will also have a high angle of fire, so that it can be used against aircraft if necessary.

PUT DYNAMITE ON SHIP, HOLT WROTE TO HIS WIFE

Ex-Gov. Colquitt of Texas Telegraphs Text of Rambling Note About Saxonia and American Liner Philadelphia—Explosive Purchases Traced.

CAPTAINS' MESSAGES.
In response to warnings sent out by the United States Navy Department and their own offices here the commanders of the liners mentioned by Frank Holt sent wireless messages as follows:

"Capt. Mills of the Philadelphia—Everything on board identified."

"Capt. Diggle of the Saxonia—Thorough search made, nothing found."

The Atlantic, being in the war zone, was prohibited by British Admiralty order from using her wireless.

The blowing up at sea of an Atlantic liner, either the Cunarder Saxonia or the American liner Philadelphia, was included in the campaign of destruction mapped out by Frank Holt. Two hours before Holt killed himself in the Mineola jail on Tuesday night Police Commissioner Arthur H. Woods received a telephone message telling him that in a letter to his wife in Dallas, Tex., Holt had forecast the destruction of a big passenger ship yesterday. The letter, apparently written several days ago, read:

"A steamer leaving New York for Liverpool should sink. God willing, on the seventh. I think it is the Philadelphia or the Saxonia, but am not quite sure, as, according to schedule, these two left on the third."

When Mrs. Holt received the letter from her husband she revealed its contents to her father, who then consulted his friend, former Gov. Colquitt of Texas. Mr. Colquitt is believed to have notified the Navy Department in Washington by telegram. The telephone message to Commissioner Woods was from Major Pullman, Superintendent of Police of the District of Columbia.

Navy Warnings Sent.
Before Major Pullman telephoned the Navy Department had sent warnings by wireless not only to the Philadelphia and the Saxonia, but to all other steamships which left New York last Saturday, the date given by Holt.

Mr. Woods was at the Harvard Club when Major Pullman's message came. He communicated with Police Headquarters at once and ordered the institution of a search extending throughout the city and Long Island to ascertain, if possible, if a mysterious package had been placed on any liner last week. If this could have been determined and the appearance of the package traced, concrete information to aid the steamship commanders in the examination of cargoes would have been provided by wireless.

It was considered highly improbable that Holt himself had carried explosives to any steamer last Saturday morning, for it was soon after 9 o'clock that he arrived at Glen Cove and attacked Mr. Morgan. It was possible, of course, that he had sent a package by express or, again, that an accomplice, whose actions were known to him before he wrote the letter to his wife, had placed the dynamite aboard ship.

Four Men Who Knew Harvard Instructor View Body of the Suicide.

POLICE HUNTING MAN WHO ASSISTED HOLT

Stranger Helped Him to Carry Dynamite to Long Island Cottage.

EXPERT WITH BOMBS. LABORATORY PROVES

Morgan's Assailant Also Left Evidence of Practising on Target.

Frank Holt, or Erich Muentzer, to give the name that rightfully belonged to him, killed himself in the very hour that the police were beginning to accumulate evidence that he was not merely an overworked college teacher with mind unbalanced by fatigue for the German cause, but was one of the most dangerous criminals of the age and very probably an agent of a far-reaching conspiracy.

The singular carelessness of a jail keeper at Mineola, L. I., which made it perfectly simple for Holt to open an unbarred cell door and an unlocked corridor door, climb the natural ladder furnished by the steel grill work of the cell block or jail cage to the roof of the cage and cast himself head foremost to the cement floor fourteen feet below, has interposed what may prove to be an insurmountable obstacle to an absolute revelation of Holt's doings and connections and the identity of the plotters with whom it is now believed he must have worked. So much has been disclosed within the past twenty-four hours of the cunning scheming, the elaborate preparations for violence and the destructive plans of the extraordinary person who called himself Holt that the authorities needed a living man to question.

The dead man in the morgue at Hempstead, L. I., might have been led, not to the police room, but to the police room, to have confessed the full measure of his plans and plots; whether or not he planted explosives in the steamship Philadelphia of the American Line or the steamship Saxonia of the Cunard Line, as he boasted he had done in a letter to his wife, whether or not he was more dangerous than himself used him as their tool, whether or not it was his intention to blow up public buildings in this and other large cities, destroy great powder mills, such as the Du Pont works, or even to assassinate the President of the United States and other public men who had not shown (as he regarded it) his sympathy for the German cause. Holt's friends, however, have been solved by Holt himself had not some other mysterious circumstance, which has been solved by Holt himself, allowed him to find the one way of escape from inquisitors and punishment.

Identified as Muentzer.
A very brief review of the goings and comings of this person who used the name of Frank Holt to impose upon the girl he married in Dallas, Tex., her respectability in Philadelphia of the American Line or the steamship Saxonia of the Cunard Line, as he boasted he had done in a letter to his wife, whether or not he was more dangerous than himself used him as their tool, whether or not it was his intention to blow up public buildings in this and other large cities, destroy great powder mills, such as the Du Pont works, or even to assassinate the President of the United States and other public men who had not shown (as he regarded it) his sympathy for the German cause. Holt's friends, however, have been solved by Holt himself had not some other mysterious circumstance, which has been solved by Holt himself, allowed him to find the one way of escape from inquisitors and punishment.

Muentzer Case Clippings.
A despatch to THE SUN from Ithaca last night said that in Holt's file, which also have been seized by the Ithaca police, are many clippings from Boston Globe of a report dealing with the Muentzer case, and clippings referring to murders, sex crimes and the death penalty. The correspondence was said to show that Holt was in Ithaca a month after the Muentzer crime was committed. "We have found among Holt's effects no pamphlets or writings to show that he was interested in any German propaganda, but certain letters which we have discovered make us anxious to clear up this point," said Inspector Faust.

Yet another element of mystery presented itself yesterday. The *Atina* Explosives Company of 2 Rector street, from whom Holt was believed to have purchased all of his dynamite, reported that the 200 sticks which he purchased were 40 per cent. dynamite. Those found by Capt. Tunney and his detectives in a trunk in John W. Griffiths' warehouse, 342 West Thirty-eighth street, on Tuesday night, were marked of C. B. Cornell at Hempstead, awaiting the instructions of Holt's family off in Dallas. How that body came there, with the head marked by one wound at least such as is not ordinarily produced by a fall, makes a story, the details of which are being followed up by the police. The lateness of the hour when Holt came to his death on Tuesday night, the confusion of the moment and the rigid instructions of Holt's family, all of which are being followed up by the police, make a story, the details of which are being followed up by the police.

The body of Holt, or Muentzer, lay last night in the undertaking establishment of C. B. Cornell at Hempstead, awaiting the instructions of Holt's family off in Dallas. How that body came there, with the head marked by one wound at least such as is not ordinarily produced by a fall, makes a story, the details of which are being followed up by the police. The lateness of the hour when Holt came to his death on Tuesday night, the confusion of the moment and the rigid instructions of Holt's family, all of which are being followed up by the police, make a story, the details of which are being followed up by the police.

Confusion at the Jail.
It was about 10:45 P. M. on Tuesday night when the reporters waiting at Nash's Hotel in Mineola for whatever news the night might bring to produce received a confidential warning that Holt had killed himself. They rushed straight to the jail, a few hundred yards away, but they did not make their presence

Continued on Second Page.